Nippon Times

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Chinchow Occupied By Chiang's Army As Reds Flee North

Predicted Major Battle Fizzles Out as City Abandoned After 3-Hour Battle

Kyodo-UP

CHUNGKING, November 26.—After a three-hour battle, the Communist stronghold of Chinchow fell to the Nationalist 52nd Army on Saturday, according to information available here.

Defended by 40,000 troops under General Li Yun-chang and although predicted to become the arena of the first major battle in Manchuria between the two opposing Chinese forces, the Communists abandoned Chinchow and began a retreat northward, destroying the railroad tracts between the city and Mukden.

The Nationalists immediately pressed after the retreating Reds with the vanguard already nearing Kowpangtzu, a railway junction on the Peipin-Mukden line 178 miles northeast of Shanhaikwan.

Meanwhile, the Nationalist forces are being reinforced steadily through Hulutao while the Communists also are being rushed to the Liaotung peninsula through Chefoo by sea.

Driving Toward Mukden

The main body of the Nationalist forces now pursuing the Communists northeast of Chinchow is driving along the Peiping-Mukden Railway with Mukden as its goal while the right wing is heading eastward to capture Kingkow and the left wing advancing toward Tunglioa with the ultimate objective of placing entire central Manchuria under its control, according to Chungking vernacular, Kuomin Kungpao.

Government authorities disclosed that the Nationalist forces have quickly repaired the destroyed railway tracks between Shanhaikwan and started using the railroad.

Soviets Guard Changchun

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, November 26.—The Catholic newspaper Social Welfare said today that the Russians poured an additional 20,000 troops into Changchun to maintain peace and order.

It added that Chinese Communists were permitted to operate broadcasting station at Changchun and to take over six of seven Chinese newspaper published there. It said that the Communists had nominated a new mayor of Changchun but he had not taken office.

Chinese reports said that Nationalist troops were driving along the Peiping-Mukden railroad and were less than 125 miles from Mukden where the Communists are building defences.

COLOMBIAN WILL HEAD UNO PREPARATORY BODY

To Guide Delegates Through Task of Planning First World Assembly

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, November 26.—Doctor Eduardo Zuleta of Colombia was unanimously elected chairman of the United Nations Preparatory Commission.

The new chairman will guide delegates of 47 countries through the task of preparing for the first world assembly in January.

Opposes Big Power Domination

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, November 26.—The Moscow radio stated yesterday that it was essential the United Nations Preparatory Commission "should not be dominated by any great Power."

It said the Soviet Union was "ready to cooperate fully and whole heartedly" to make the organization a success.

United Nations Body Site

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, November 26.—A British spokesman said today that the United Nations preparatory commission might recognize recommendation by its executive committee to locate the permanent seat of the United Nations Organization in North America. He stated that there appeared to be "quite a widespread" movement to reopen the question of the site for the headquarters.

U.S. Surplus Assets Mount

A top-ranking U.S. administration official said on Sunday that the public should be prepared for stupendous losses ranging from 45 to 85 billion dollars on mountainous stocks of surplus of Governbent war property and only a minor portion of the Government's original investment on this property, can be recovered, according to a Washington report.

FEAC VISIT IS WELCOMED

'Causes Me Greatest Satisfaction,' Says MacArthur Statement

Having learned of the decision of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission to visit Japan in the near future, General MacArthur, on Monday, issued a statement welcoming the action.

"The decision of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission to visit Japan in the near future causes me the greatest satisfaction" he said. "Their advice and guidance in the complicated problems that confront me cannot fail to be of the greatest possible assistance and support. It will enable the Commission to see at first hand actual conditions as they exist.

"Nothing would please me more than to have this distinguished Commission ascertain by actual observation the facts as they exist, which the press and radio correspondents here have so earnestly and sincerely endeavored to report. I hope the Commission will come as soon as possible and stay as long as may be necessary. Its trip cannot fail to be completely advantageous in every respect."

U.S. Proposes Recall Of Troops From Iran

Notes Sent to Britain, Russia —Recalls Big-3 Pledge at Teheran Conference

The U.S. State Department has announced that all troops of the three nations (Britain, America, Russia) be withdrawn from Iran by January 1, the San Francisco radio reported Tuesday. Notes making the proposal were sent to Russia and Britain on Saturday, it said.

The State Department also made it clear that no matter what replies come from Britain and Russia, all American forces will be out of Iran by January 1.

The American note to Russia, the broadcast added, reviewed recent reports that Soviet forces had turned back the Iranian troops dispatched to northern Iran to put down an armed uprising. Then the United States note recalled the Teheran declaration of 1943 in which Russia, Britain and the United States pledged respect for the independence and sovereignty of Iran.

The note said that it the United States view that this pledge should permit the Iran Government to move its armed forces wherever necessary. The note went on to say that no United States combat troops are in Iran. Only about 6,000 United States troops of any kind are still there.

Meanwhile, dispatches from Moscow, the broadcast continued, said that Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov has had full and frank discussions with the Iranian Ambassador on the situation in the provinces of northern Iran. Mr. Molotov is said to have given Russian assurances that Iranian sovereignty would be respected.

San Francisco quoted another Moscow report that said that stories of the Red Army interferences in Iran have been grossly exaggerated.

U.S. Requests Details

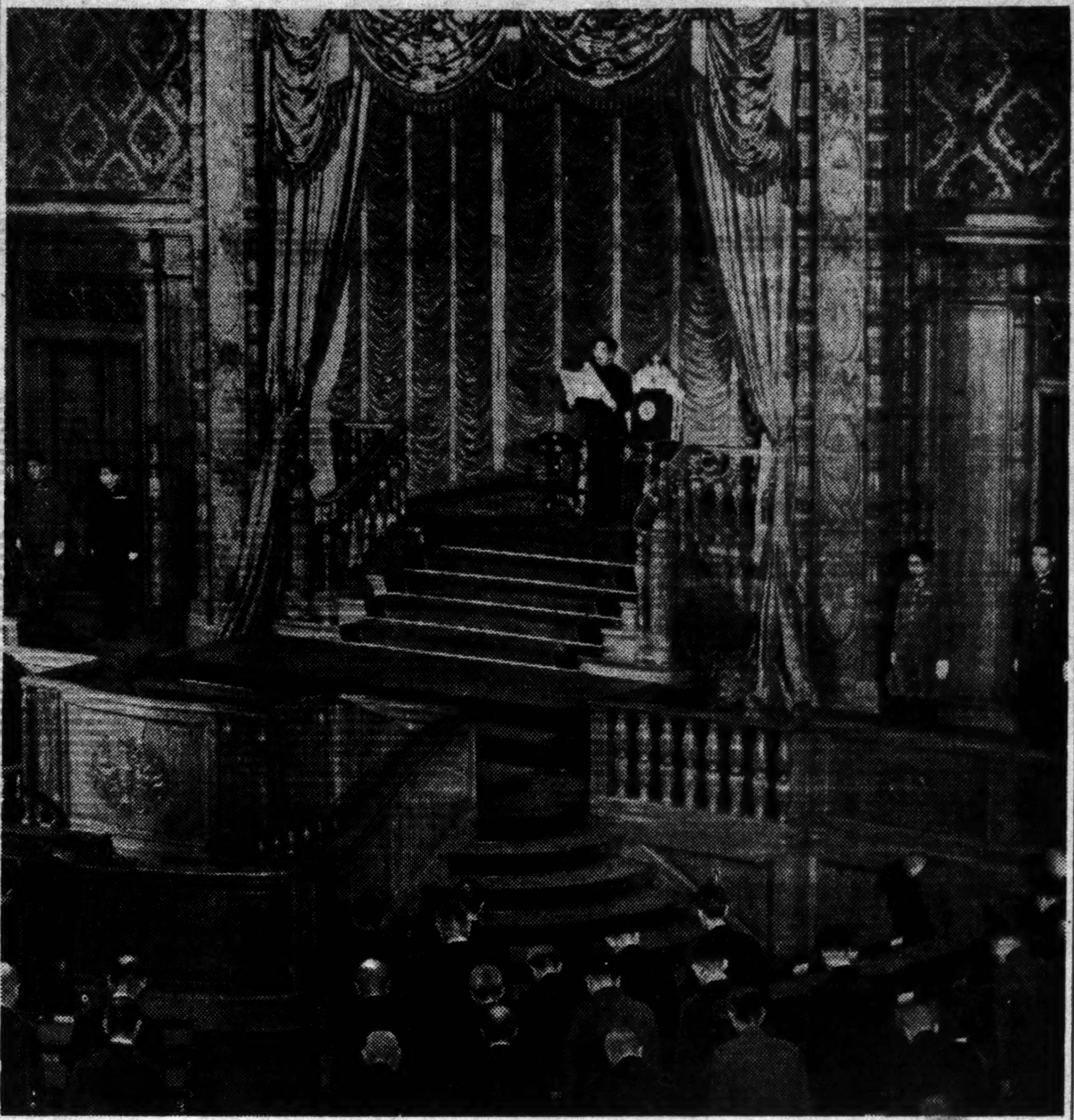
Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 26.—It was learned today that the United States has appealed directly to Moscow for information on operations of the Red Army forces in revolt-torn Northern Iran.

In the view of some Allied diplomats, the Iranian affair is

(Continued on Page 2)

Diet Session Formally Opened



In the presence of distinguished personages, both Allied and Japanese, who thronged the Upper House Chamber of the Imperial Diet on Tuesday, His Majesty the Emperor graciously read the Imperial Rescript formally calling upon the 89th Extraordinary Diet to launch upon its legislative labors.

Impressive Reading of Imperial Rescript Witnessed

By RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO (AP), November 27.—The Japanese Emperor in the customary colorful reading of the rescript, today, placed the election reform as the number one function of the current Diet and insured some form of revision of the current laws.

Standing before the Imperial throne in the ornate House of Peers, the Emperor read the brief, formalized rescript in heavy tones while members of both Houses bowed deeply. The ruler was flanked on the right by princes of the blood and Imperial household officials and on the left by the Shidehara cabinet.

Specific mention of the election reform in the rescript insured action on it and made this the principal Diet issue. Simultaneously the rescript statement on it was limited to the House of Representatives, indicating that probably there will be no change in the current appointive status of the House of Peers despite considerable newspaper agitation for it.

The rescript also broadly solicited harmony in dealing with "other matters" which include the momentous elimination of represssive laws and action on such unprecedented government legislation as expropriation of large landed estates and the establishment of the labor union law.

The Emperor wore his new official non-military uniform as solemn-faced he entered the hushed chamber and walked stiffly to his position fronting the throne on the dais above the rostrum utilized by the President of the House of Peers. The ruler's formal impressive entry was precisely at 10:59 after other participants assembled stood awaiting him for 10 minutes.

The spacious but largely empty galleries included half a dozen each of high-ranking Japanese army and navy officers wearing uniforms and ribbons without samurai swords and a few American and British officers as well as Allied and Japanese newspapermen and cameramen. Througout the five-minute ceremony, cameras whirled incessantly while the Emperor stood in the cross light of two spotlights focussed on the purple-backed throne and its golden chrysanthemum crest.

Due to the absence of Prince Chichibu, reportedly due to illness, the senior prince of the blood was Prince Takamatsu, wearing the naval uniform and ribbons. Prince Mikasa wore an army uniform.

In the absolute hush after the Emperor ascended four steps to the throne, Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara walked slowly toward him with the rescript and then backed away reverently while all bowed. The Emperor read the document held at arm's length. Then Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, repeated the same stiff-legged ascent to the ruler to receive the rescript.

Principal business of both chambers for the remainder of today is formalating the official answer to the rescript.

The Emperor rigidly maintained a solemn expression throughout the ceremony. He departed immediately after handing the rescript to Tokugawa, walking slightly hunched forward toward a special door at the rear. All were held within the building during the arrival and departure of the Imperial cortege and all windows above the first floor were curtained to prevent any subject from gazing downward upon the ruler.

Curiously, as in past formal Diet openings, those foreigners and Japanese newspapermen permitted entry occupied gallery positions above the Emperor and thereby broke the strict edict against observing him from above.

Shidehara's hands trembled as he held the rescript before him toward the ruler. Throughout the chamber, members blowed deeply and obviously reverentially.

This important session opening amid continuous rain and dark skies followed the long traditional routine at the reading of the rescript. But slowly it may break other traditions as it plunges into momentous problems beginning November 28.

Indonesians Retreat From Surabaya City

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, November 26.—Long lines of Indonesians were today observed retreating southward out of Surabaya, the British said, as fighting flared anew in Batavia. A British press release stated that the movement of Indonesians toward Malang, 55 miles away, indicated that the native nationalists were abandoning their last stronghold in the southern section of Surabaya.

Inside the big Java naval base itself, however, Indonesian forces braced up by one tank, one 47-millimeter gun and armored cars were dispersed yesterday after they attacked a British Indian unit. Two Indonesians were killed and one wounded.

Five Indonesians were killed and several wounded in a second engagement near the Surabaya hospital. In Batavia, the British said, Punjab companies killed at least half of approximately 100 attacking Indonesians.

Royal Marines Landed

In Batavia a company of Seaforth Highlanders went out Sunday night to round up the extremists who had fired on lorries carrying British food. In the ensuing clash, 11 Indonesians were killed, according to a Batavia report.

At Ambarawa fighting is reported in progress at the Rapwri camp, the dispatch also revealed. The British cruiser Sussex landed Royal Marines at Semarang, the same report added.

NEXT SESSION DUE FEB. 1

Dissolution of Present Diet Likely On December 28

The next extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, which will fix the budget for the next fiscal year 1946-47, will most probably be convened on February 1, next year according to authoritative sources.

These sources believe that the dissolution of the present Diet will be carried out on December 28 to be followed by a general election scheduled for January 22.

The advance in the date of opening of the Diet session, which, according to ordinary custom, would come around the early part of March, has been made to give sufficient time for deliberation of the next fiscal year's budget, starting April 1, the same sources added.

The lineup of the various political parties in the House of Representatives was officially disclosed as follows:

Japan Progressive Party	277
Japan Liberal Party	44
Japan Socialist Party	15
Independents	90
Vacancies	40
Total	466

List of Legislations Submitted to Allies

Government Presents Tentative Bills Scheduled for Diet Deliberation

In compliance with a directive from the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, the Japanese Government has submitted a list of "tentative legislation" to be submitted to the 89th session of the Imperial Diet which was formally opened on Tuesday.

The list includes legislation which will:

1. Tend to liberalize the government of Japan;
2. Assist in the operation of Occupation Forces;
3. Repeal wartime measures; and
4. Legally dissolve forbidden "associations" which already have been "killed" by Allied decree.

The Japanese Government is required by the directive of the Supreme Commander to provide copies, and translations in English, of all legislation to be proposed in advance of its introduction, all proceedings of the Diet, and all laws and regulations passed by the body.

Bills which are likely to be presented to this session of the Imperial Diet and the governmental departments whose jurisdiction they effect were identified as follows:

Under the Ministry of Home Affairs: Bill for Revision of Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives; Bill Relating to Abolition of Air Defense Law.

Under the Ministry of Finance: Bill for Revision of Law for Peoples' Savings Association; Bill for Revision of Provisional Currency Law; Bill for Abolition of the War, Deaths and Injuries Insurance Law; Bill for Abolition of Wartime Special Insurace Law; Bill for Revision of Salt Monopoly Law; and Bill for Abolition of Enemy Property Custody Law, and Bill for Preservation of Allied Property.

Under the Ministry of Justice: Bill Relating to Abolition of Wartime Special Criminal Law; Bill Relating to Abolition of Wartime Special Civil Law; Bill for Abolition of Law relating to Wartime Special Exceptions under the Law for the Organization of Courts of Justice; Bill Relating to the Retirement of Judges

(Continued on Page 2)

89th Diet Session Formally Started On Historic Task

His Majesty Graciously Reads Imperial Rescript at Opening Rites Tuesday

The 89th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet got under way Tuesday, with the opening ceremony held at the House of Peers at 11 a.m. in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

His Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace at 10:40 a.m., accompanied by a suite including Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Grand Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty; Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata and a few other officials. The Imperial cortege arrived at the Diet Building at 10.45 a.m.

Entering the Upper Chamber at 11 a.m. sharp, His Imperial Majesty granted the following Imperial Rescript:

"We hereby convene the Imperial Diet and tell all ye members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives.

"We have commanded the Ministers of State to submit to the Imperial Diet urgent legislative measures concerning the revision of the House of Representatives Election Law and other matters. Ye are instructed to conduct harmonious deliberations of the same in conformance with Our wish, and thereby fulfil your duty of assistance and cooperation."

His Imperial Majesty left the Diet Building for the Imperial Palace at 11:15 a.m.

Following the opening ceremony, the House of Representatives held its plenary session to nominate members of the committee for drafting the reply to the Imperial Rescript opening the Diet session. Following a short recess, the Lower House approved the draft reply submitted by the committee concerned. The House adjourned for the day following the election of the chairman of the whole House Committee and other routine procedures. The House of Peers held no plenary session.

The current session is slated to last until December 14. Many in parliamentary circles, however, incline to the view that it will have to prolong its originally-fixed 18-day session in view of the large number of important bills due to be taken up for discussion.

The Finance Ministry, meanwhile, has decided to appropriate ¥130,000 as a budget for holding the current Diet session. The appropriation will be filled with the residue from last fiscal year's budget. A committee meeting to deliberate on this budget will be held on December 3 or 4 and on that occasion, Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa is expected to speak on current financial problems.

Will Broadcast Speech

For the first time in the history of the Japanese Diet, the administrative speech by Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara will be broadcast to the nation through a microphone which has been set up at the Lower House, it was learned Monday.

The Prime Minister is scheduled to make his administrative speech to the Lower House at 1 p.m. today. Heretofore, speeches which were made at the Diet were recorded and then broadcast to the nation.

All quarters within the Diet approve this move by the Government and it is expected that it will also be welcomed by the public in general who are now intensely interested in the forthcoming Diet which is the first "Open" Diet to be held since all bans on freedom of speech have been lifted.

Reveals Proceedings

The Election Law Revision Bill was due for presentation to the House of Representatives on Tuesday, Chief Secretary Daizaburo Tsugita revealed in the course of a press interview on Monday.

Meanwhile, the House of Peers was also scheduled to receive the draft of Imperial Ordinances relative to the acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration.

Deliberations on the bill for revision of the present farm land system will be started at the Diet on December 1, while the Labor Union Bill will be taken up two or three days later, Mr. Tsugita added.

Reserved for MacArthur

A suite of rooms in the Warwick Hotel, Philadelphia, has been reserved for General MacArthur on December 1, according to a San Francisco dispatch. Gerald O'Neill, manager of the hotel, said, however, that the General's proposed trip to Philadelphia was indefinite. The United Press said it was possible that the General may witness the Army-Navy football game there on that date.

Upper House Rebuffs Newsmen's Demand That 'Closed Door' Session Be Abandoned

The House of Peers will continue to have its doors closed to the press, except for the plenary session, as heretofore.

It was learned on Monday that the Upper house turned down the request presented by the Diet Reporters' Club to open to the press not only the plenary session but also proceedings of all other committee sessions, including the all-important plenary session of the budget committee.

Up to now, the House of Peers has stuck to the "closed door" principal, shutting out the press from all its proceedings except for the plenary session. Proceedings of committee sittings were made available to the press only through a secretary of the Upper House, who issued hand-outs.

On top of this, the House of Peers, on the ground that members of the Imperial Family attend its session, which actually had been seldom, imposed heavy restrictions on passage through its corridors.

This principle of secrecy followed by the House of Peers in dealing with the press has been under heavy fire. The Diet Reporters' Club recently presented to the Upper House a two-point demand; first, that all sessions be opened to the press and second, that the feudalistic restrictions on entry into lobbies and on passage through its corridors be abolished.

After a series of negotiations, the House of Peers told representatives of the Diet Reporters' Club that it had decided to reject the first item of the demand, while the second item will be complied with. The Diet Reporters' Club will carry on negotiations in an effort to attain the first demand as well, it is understood.

Informed parliamentary circles said in this connection that the main reason for the Upper House's flat refusal of reporters' demand for the open door principle with reference to its sittings is its fear that free access by the press may add to criticisms against the Upper House for its dull discussions in committee sittings. Another reason is believed to be that the demanded reform can wait until after the anticipated reorganization of the present House of Peers system.

Precedent-Breaking Diet Session Is Opened By His Majesty Faced by Noisiest Cameras

His Majesty the Emperor faced a veritable barrage of probably the noisiest army of grinding and shuttering cameras ever assembled in the historic House of Peers Chamber of the Diet building as His Majesty read the Rescript officially opening the 89th Extraordinary session on Tuesday morning.

Another precedent-breaker of the day's session was the significant fact that His Majesty's retinue excluded the usual Chief-Aide-de-Camp and other military officers serving the Throne.

Long before His Majesty entered the Peers Chamber at 11 a.m. sharp, both Allied and Japanese newsmen and photographers were already prepared in their gallery facing the Throne and immediately as His Majesty entered the chamber from the left, flash bulbs started popping and cameras grinding.

The clamor continued throughout the ceremony which lasted actually less than five minutes. The reading of the Rescript itself took less than a minute.

His Majesty spoke clearly and exceptionally loud, but appeared slightly disturbed by the glaring spotlights and the chattering camera machines.

In the seats, members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives were separated into two equal sections, the Peers on the right, facing the Throne, and the Representatives on the left. The Cabinet members headed by Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara stood to the right on the elevated balcony.

In the galleries were nine members of the Government Section of the Allied General Headquarters, and both Allied and Japanese pressmen. The joint meeting was not open to the general public.

The American representatives included Colonel C. L. Kades, Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Erickson, Lieutenant Colonel H. H. MacDonald, Navy Lieutenant Commander Guy J. Swoope, Warrant Officer G. F. Mounger, Major Marcum of the Civil Intelligence Section, and Colonel Blakley of the Public Relations Office.

Also in the stands were Brigadier J. Profumo, former British Member of Parliament, and Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Figgess, both of the British Army Staff. Brigadier Profumo declined to comment on the Japanese Parliament procedure.

Cabinet Is Confident As Diet Begins Work

Head of Legislative Board Blasts View Government In for Tough Time

In spite of predictions to the contrary in political circles, the Cabinet is confident that it will be able successfully to tide over the present Diet session, Wataru Narahashi, director of the Cabinet's Board of Legislation, declared in an interview with Jiji on Monday.

Opinion has been gaining ground in political circles that the Government will have tough going in the present Diet session in view of the fact that a great deal of discussions will center on all Government bills, including these for Election Law revision, land reform and labor union.

In the interview, held at the Prime Minister's official residence, Mr. Narahashi told Jiji that the Cabinet sees no danger signal ahead in connection with the Diet sessions, "only if it succeeds in having the Election Law revision bill passed, even with some amendments."

He admitted that lots of discussions will center on the Land Reform Bill but said that Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura is absolutely confident of its final passage by the Diet.

When he was told that strong opposition is expected to be raised to the Government bill for revision of the Election Law, the Director of the Board of Legislation said:

"If it became clear that the bill would not be passed by the Diet, the Government would have no alternative but to dissolve the Diet immediately and to hold the general elections under the existing law."

He was further told that the Progressive, Liberal and Social Democratic parties are all against the plural ballot provision. His reply was that even if the provision was dropped, the Government expects to have the bill passed with its new provisions for the major electoral district system, the lowering of age qualification for election and voting and women suffrage.

"If the present Election Law revision bill is passed with three important new provisions, then the Government will consider its main mission fulfilled in this respect," Mr. Narahashi declared.

Cabinet Downfall Foreseen

By Russell Brines

TOKYO, (AP) Nov. 25.—The life of the unsteady Shidehara cabinet appeared foreshortened today by the Supreme Commander's newest economic directive—which delivered a solar plexis blow with the elimination of military pensions—and its downfall is considered likely after the Diet session.

The pension issue crowns a series of unsolved domestic problems certain to bring sharp criticism of the government from the election-conscious Diet. In addition to the recurrent headaches of food and housing troubles, a new crisis has arisen. The increasing shortage of coal threatens the forced suspension of key industries manufacturing reconversion products and some steel mills already have closed.

Indications were the 89th extraordinary Diet session will open on a critical tone. The Social Democrats have announced they would challenge in organizational meetings the "war responsibility" of some Diet members including Toshio Shimada, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The new directive's order for heavy wartime profits taxes probably will give Premier Shidehara relatively little trouble in selling it to the Diet. This program is certain to win overwhelming public support.

Suspended payment of war indemnities to industry likewise can be sold to the country, particularly since the directive includes a mollifying clause to industry by specifying government responsibility for these special compensations. They were established by wartime governments who were afraid to increase taxation beyond its already heavy limits.

But the elimination of the pensions hits a people already restless over personal livelihood problems. And these will be more influential in the next election than political philosophy.

Contemplated military pensions under the forthcoming budget would reach as high as nearly ¥2,000,000,000. Pensions were paid last year to 1,063,000 persons, 87 percent of whom were service personnel. Many more expected to benefit next year.

Although the directive gives the government until February 1, 1946, for compliance with pension elimination, the proper machinery for this must be approved in the current Diet session. The measure is expected to precipitate a hot debate on method. Politicians will attempt to show they put up "a good fight" for prospective voters, even though there is no chance of changing the directive.

Responsibility will fall upon the Shidehara government.

Ex-Envoy to Japan Dies

Kyodo-AP

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—Roland Sletor Morris, 71, U.S. Ambassador to Japan from 1917 to 1921, died here yesterday.

2 Great Migration Tides—Grim Japanese And Eager Koreans—Meet at Fusan Port

By GLEN BABB

FUSAN, Korea, (AP)—This hill-sheltered port at the southern tip of Korea is witnessing Asia's largest tides of migration resulting from collapse of the Japanese Empire.

The Japanese, having gambled for world domination and lost are returning home in stoical despair. Many are abandoning lifetime careers and possessions, since Japan had been established in Korea for 35 years.

Koreans, heretofore employed in the Japanese Empire's lowest and most menial labor, are returning to the promise of a new freedom and an independent homeland.

The two tides—a counterpart of many seen in Europe—tonight reached a total of 542,000 since Japan's surrender and Korea's liberation. The total is almost equally divided between the two streams. Ships bringing Koreans home take equal numbers of Japanese to Japan.

The whole process is under the close supervision of Brigadier General Donald J. Myers of Boulder, Colorado, Commander of the U.S. 40th Infantry Division. His men direct every step, in addition to the division's duties of maintaining peace and order in Korea's three southeastern provinces.

Repatriation of the Japanese armies in the American zone of Korea is virtually completed. Nearly 100,000 soldiers have been shipped back to Japan without friction, leaving only some 3,000 for necessary temporary duties.

Through Fusan flows 90 per cent of the respective repatriations, only minor trickles going through Mokpoor Chinkai. Japanese civilian repatriates, thus far totalling about 170,000, are going entirely voluntarily. Estimates of those remaining in Korea range from 100,000 to 400,000. The question of, whether these will be compulsorily repatriated has not been decided. It is realized it may be difficult to determine how many actually are Japanese in view of considerable intermarriage in the past generation.

It is emphasized that the migration thus far affects only the American-occupied portion of Korea, south of the 38th Parallel. No travel is permitted from the Russian zone.

Scenes at Fusan's pier, which American officers say are continuous through the 24 hours of the day, vividly illustrate the backwash when a great empire collapses. The Japanese wait in long lines through the day and night for necessary processing—delousing, inoculations and the search for contraband and forbidden amounts of currency. Men, women and children are permitted to take only what they are able to carry and most of them bear their own weight in enormous bundles strapped to their backs.

Columns of Japanese bent almost double under such weights typify collapse of imperialism.

Grim Budget Straits Of Newsmen Is Bared

Journal Declares Living Costs Average Three Times Actual Income

The ruthless wheels of inflation roll on and on, trampling down the middle and lower classes of the urban population, and newspapermen are no exception. Rather, pressmen, much of whose efforts currently are devoted to reporting on the economic difficulties of the masses, are one of the groups hit hardest by the prevailing living difficulty, states the Nippon Shimbun-ho, a semi-weekly devoted to press activities.

The paper admits every newspaper office has established the so-called "Welfare Department" whose mission it is to relieve members of the staff from the burden of post-war living difficulty. As a matter of fact, this organ does nothing more than pass on black market goods, thus further upsetting the thin pocket-books of its "beneficiaries." Newspapermen, moreover, often find it imperative to go out into the country to buy food with which to feed their families while some of them who have sent out their families to the country to escape air raids are now feeling ever more acutely the difficulty of maintaining "double households."

Three Times Income

From the account book of a Mainichi man, the journal has learned a shocking fact—living cost averages three times the income. Here is the explanation.

The Mainichi man, a member of the editorial staff, earns from ¥230 to ¥250 every month. The income consists of a basic salary of ¥110 and a half dozen items of allowances such as family, housing, food, price and night duty allowances which make up the balance between the basic pay and actual income. He is married and has a child.

On the other side of his balance sheet, ¥23 goes to traffic fares, ¥30 to rent and ¥60 is spent for other regular expenditures including food rations and electricity. The rest, or ¥137, is spent for black market foodstuffs as it is impossible to maintain health with official rations. But what can one get on the black market with ¥137?

The pitiable newspaperman said he had to resort to selling his suits, shoes and other belongings in order to buy black market stuffs. His monthly expenditures total well over ¥500, he declared, adding that wage increase by 30 or 50 percent means practically nothing.

Outlook Is Dark

An Asahi reporter, meanwhile, told the Shimbun-ho it was meaningless to keep an account-book. "The future outlook is pitch-dark," he said. He has been with the Asahi for nearly eight years since he was graduated from a university, and his monthly income, basic salary and allowances combined, is about ¥270. Allowances include ¥15 for clothing, 10 per cent of the basic salary for housing, ¥5 for each member of the family and ¥15 for married man. Starting from November, these allowances have been increased by ¥60 for men with basic salary of ¥150.

Because wage increases for those engaged in public organs including the press are not approved, newspapermen are the hardest hit group of wage earners, the Asahi man declares. He added, "It is no use trying to study the pocket-book of newspapermen because their household finance has never been 'sound,' not even during peace-time."

U.S. Proposes Recall Of Troops From Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

rapidly approaching a critical point and the Soviet Union's response to the Washington note may determine whether and how quickly that point is reached.

Friendly relations among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union are involved.

Britain signed a treaty with Iran to respect its independence. The United States got a legal interest in Iranian affairs two years ago then the late President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin signed a declaration assuring Iran full independence.

Split Not Intended

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, Iran, Nov. 25.—The self-style national congress of Soviet-occupied Azerbaijan Province demanded autonomy from the central Iranian government today but disclaimed any intention of splitting Iran or altering the present boundaries.

Iranian government officials have charged that the separatist movement in the province has been given encouragement from the outside.

The "national congress" said it intended to attain its goal peacefully but would fight if necessary. It added, its demand would be made known to the central Iranian government, as well as the United States, Russia and China.

List of Legislations Submitted to Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

and Procurators and Transfer of Judges; and Bill for Abolition of the Ordinance Relating to the Property in War-Affected Localities.

Under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: A Bill for Revision of Agriculture Association Law; Bill for Revision of Law for Wartime Growth of Forestry Resources; Bill for Revision of Law for the Adjustment of Arable Land; Bill for Revision of Marine Industry Association Laws; Bill for Revision of Sericultural Associations Laws; and Bill for Revision of Sericulture Law.

Under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry: A Bill Relating to the Abolition of the Petroleum Industry Law and 10 others.

Under the Ministry of Welfare: A Bill for Labor Unions.

Under the Ministry of Transportation: A Bill for Abolition of Wartime Special Exceptions under the Railroad Construction Law.

OPA Checks Food Prices

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The OPA today launched an intensive drive to check food prices as meat, butter and other red point product went off the ration list. The chief of the OPA Enforcement Department, predicted a "somewhat more difficult job" to hold prices now that rationing has ended and added that the OPA "is all set to crack down on price ceiling violators."

Sons Can Enter Academy

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 25.—President Truman yesterday signed a bill authorizing Military or Naval Academy appointments for sons of servicemen who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. He approved a measure also for similar appointments for sons of servicemen who died in action.

New Labor Situation Clarified by Official

Takahashi of Welfare Ministry Says Long, Difficult Road Ahead

By DUANE HENNESSY

TOKYO (AP), November 27.—The Japanese Government, which knows vaguely that there is an AFL and a CIO in the United States, is pretty well befuddled in its attempt to cast off is relentless control of labor and let unions spring up and take over.

Tsuneya Takahashi, director of the Labor Administration Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, admitted today that all the Government is doing now is to follow General Douglas MacArthur's order to unshackle labor and encourage unions.

Already more than 10 labor unions have budded but they are in the embryo stage. The leaders, some of whom have been tangled up in political avenues such sa socialism, are so busy forming their organizations they haven't reached the stage of talking about wages, hours or working conditions.

"There has been nothing done by the Government about wages or hours for the future," said Takahashi. "It all is different now and it will not be the place of the Japanese Government to make such decisions. That will be a matter for labor and management to decide."

He said, however, that the Government had taken steps to settle disputes and prevent strikes. Each prefectural governor can name a board consisting of representatives of labor, management and the public. When the diet enacts a labor law it will provide for a central board to act in nationwide disputes.

"The main thing right now is that labor has been entirely freed," Takahashi said. "There are no governmental restrictions of any kind to block any organization the workers desire."

He admitted that the Japanese did not fully understand democratic labor methods or United States labor organizations and that there was a long difficult road ahead. He pointed out that it is very vital that a balance be obtained in the future of labor and industry because the situation is not simply that labor is to organize and get higher wages.

"The Japanese people should realize that a boost in wage means an increase in the cost of proluction," Takahashi said. "Capital will want to pass this cost on to the consumers, who include the workers themselves. The overall problem is huge and should be carefully studied. It has even us here in the labor office confused."

He said that both white collar workers and laborers are receiving more money than they did prior to the war as a result of wartime increases. However, office employes are holding to about their wartime income while laborers have lost overtime pay they got during the war.

He added sadly that with black-market prices prevailing for almost everything an individual or family needs workers money buys far less than did a smaller income prior to 1941.

SURRENDERS VOLUNTARILY

Shiratori, at Sugamo, Blames Matsuoka for Tri-Power Pact

"The conclusion of the Tripartite Pact is attributable mostly to the efforts of Yosuka Matsuoka," Toshio Shiratori, former Ambassador to Italy, told the press at Sugamo prison on Monday.

Shiratori arrived at 2:35 p.m. from his temporary residence in Saitama Prefecture. Earlier, he paid a courtesy call on Shigeru Yoshida, Foreign Minister and then proceeded to the prison, accompanied by Minister Toyoichi Nakamura of the Foreign Ministry.

Shiratori, like four others before him, surrendered voluntarily. At Sugamo, he joins Baron General Sadao Araki, Kazunobu Kanokogi, and Yoshihisa Kuzuu, Black Dragon Society powers, and General Kuniaki Koiso, Prime Minister of Japan in 1944.

GI JOE

His Life and Views

By KAY TATEISHI

"The First is first! The first into Manila, the first into Tokyo." This oft-repeated well-known, catchy slogan is the First Cavalry Division's bid to world fame.

Personally selected by General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Occupation Forces, to be the first in Tokyo, the First Cavalry "has accomplished all missions from Brisbane, Australia, to Tokyo, where it now occupies the Japanese capital." This statement proudly graces a natty giant post-card with the famous yellow and black badge with the horse's head in the upper right hand corner. The card was just run off the press and lists the First Cav's feats in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater since June 26, 1943.

Situated some ten miles northwest of downtown Tokyo as the crow flies, the First Cavalry Division is billeted in the spacious barracks of the former Asaka Military Academy in the agricultural part of southern Saitama Prefecture. As soon as the First Cav entered Tokyo on September 8, 1945, they took over the famous Japanese army institute, but only after they had fumigated it with D.D.T.

After passing through the main gate a visitor—with the proper credentials, of course,—is usually ushered to the Public Relations Office in the main administrative building. Here he meets, Lieutenant William T. Moerler, New York City, chief of the 1st Cav's PRO and his assistant, Sergeant Morgan Odell, Eagle Rock, California. The Lieutenant will give any information you want, make arrangements for someone to guide you through the barracks so that you can get a first hand view as to how GI Joe spends his day.

Pfc Marvin W. Baiman, Bronx, New York, the First Cavalry's official press photographer, acted in the dual capacity as your correspondent's official guide and photographer.

Skimming through the administrative setup of the 1st Cavalry Division, we carefully inspected the barracks. Each room housed an average of 15 to 20 persons. Canvas cots were arranged in orderly fashion. Rights above the head of each cot were several shelves where the soldiers kept their helmets with the famous badge towards the front, laundered shirts and other haberdashery in neat array. Also kept on the shelves were pictures of the loving wife, babies or the favorite girl friend. Japanese souvenirs such as dolls and other toys shared places on some of the shelves. Below the shelves and immediately above the head of the cot were usually a collection of saucy "pin-up" girls staring at you with mischief in their eyes. Each fellow has his own library, too, usually six or seven books either of the pocket edition or the armed service edition or both. Some of the quarters have curtains gracing the drab windows which add a bit of warmth and comfort and makes you feel at home. Of course, putting up curtains depends upon the ingenuity and initiative of those sharing the same billet. Oil stoves have been installed for the winter.

A stroll down the corridors brought us past the First Cav barber shop, the post exchange, the tailor shop, laundry, supply room and another PRO. Inquiring as to why there was another publicity office, Pfc Baiman said that each unit in the division maintains its own public relations. This also helps facilitate the work for the division's PRO.

Some parts of the corridor were being brightened up "to give better effect to the harshness of cold walls of an army barracks." An enlisted men's club was still in the making. It is expected to throw open its doors officially sometime this week. It will help some of the fellows kill the monotony until they return Stateside.

A peek into the mess hall revealed something close to a cozy dining room of a country home. The windows were dressed with trim curtains, the tables usually for four to six persons were not cold looking like those in ordinary mess halls. And to top off the atmosphere of home, Stateside music is said to be furnished from an electric phonograph set in the middle of the hall. As to how this roomy GI mess hall actually felt during lunch time I was unable to experience since I was politely told to share chow with the interpreters.

The daily schedule of GI Joe in the 1st Cav runs something like this:

6:00	reveille,
6:30	formation
6:40-7:30	breakfast
8:00-11:00	drill, working details, etc.
11:00-1:00	lunch
1:00-4:00	classes, athletics, etc.
4:30	retreat
5:00-6:00	supper
6:30	first show
8:30	second show
10:00	lights out

On Sundays concerts and other outside entertainment including sports events are offered in the 1st Cav's "town hall" or in some sports area. On Tuesday evenings, the cavalry band, stateside shows and other attractions are sponsored. All the other evenings, movies twice nightly are screened.

Church services, Protestant and Catholic, are observed on Sundays while Jewish services are held Friday evenings.

U.S.-ENGLAND PLANE RATES

Kyodo-AP

NEW YORK, November 26.—The Pan American World Airways announced on Saturday new low passenger rates for trans-Atlantic flight from New York to England.

The new rates said to be on competitive level with first class steamship fare was inaugurated on Saturday by the flight of a four-engined land clipper from LaGuardia Field here to Hurn, England.

The one-way trans-Atlantic clipper fare will be $275 as compared with $375 charged before the war. The former round trip rates of $572 will now be $485.

The present scheduled calls for seven flights daily between New York and Shannon, Ireland. Five of these will continue to Hurn and the other two to Lisbon. The Pan Americans plans to increase the daily trans-Atlantic schedule when the present agreement between the United States and Britain is amended.

Thanksgiving Marred

Kyodo-UP

NEW YORK, November 25.—A UP survey revealed that the nation's first peacetime Thanksgiving since 1941 was marred by more than 100 deaths. Automobile accident claimed 73 deaths.

Finance Head Admits New ¥ Note Issuance

To Appear After Preparations For New Taxes Completed, Says Shibusawa

The first official indication that the Japanese Government will issue new Yen notes to replace the Yen currency now in circulation was given by Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Finance Minister, in an interview on Monday.

Asked when the new Yen will be issued, Finance Minister Shibusawa admitted that it will be issued "after all necessary preparations for levying of new taxes are completed."

He indicated that the issuance of the new Yen is designed to prevent possible hoarding of notes now in circulation in an attempt to evade the projected property and war profit taxes.

Viscount Shibusawa's definite admission on issuance of the new Yen represents the first official indication as to the government intentions.

The Finance Minister also stressed the necessity of enforcing a "new economic control" and coordinated planning to overcome the aggravating inflation.

He also clarified his intention to increase general taxes, mainly indirect taxes, besides the war profit and property taxes.

Hope for a large-scale social insurance became slim when the Finance Minister indicated that he approved of the social insurance program to replace the pension system only within the scope of Treasury appropriation amounting to ¥600,000,000.

Laying special importance on the Allied "war does not pay" directive issued Sunday, he clarified his intention to make a new start in formulating financial policies in the future. He emphasized that the Finance Ministry will maintain close contact with the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

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Staple Food Ration Likely to Be Upped

Matsumura Says Increase to Be Made When Plans for Imports Fixed

A bright ray of hope for the future was given to the Japanese by the SCAP announcement of November 24 granting permission for the import of foodstuffs, and now, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura has revealed that the staple food ration of 2.3 go (330 grams) will be restored as soon as the actual quantity of food to be imported is decided.

"The import of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs was calculated on the basis of the standard ration of 2.3 go, and as soon as concrete plans are fixed, the present ration of 2.1 go will be increased," the Agricul- a press interview Monday.

The Government requested the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers for permission to import 800,000 tons of rice from Korea, 200,000 tons from Formosa, 350,000 tons of rice and other cereals from French Indo-China, 500,000 tons of various cereals from Manchuria, and 1,150,000 tons of wheat from the United States and Canada. Also, the importation of 1,000,000 tons of sugar, 300,000 tons of copra and 50,000 tons of coconuts was requested, according to the Mainichi. But the shipping places and quantities have not yet been specified. The request for the import of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs was based on the estimate that the present year's crop of rice would total 48,000,000 koku. But as the actual crop is only 42,970,000 koku, the proposed imports will not fully solve the food shortage.

"Concrete negotiations will be conducted on the quantities to be imported and I am hoping to have actual shipments arrive within the present year. Of course they will come in time to meet the so-called crisis in June or July next year," Minister Matsumura said.

"Respecting collateral for imports, we have yet to discuss what is to be sent. Also it is not yet known whether such goods will be shipped through the United States or directly. Korea seems to be in need of porcelain and coal. Though there is now no exchange rate, the import of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuffs will amount to about ¥2,000,000,000. I think the barter system will be adopted. America needs raw silk, and this can be exchanged for wheat.

"I am also thinking of supplying the people with glutenous rice for the New Year, but I cannot say definitely whether it will be distributed. Still, I hope to brighten the people's life. I am negotiating with the authorities of producing districts for the special distribution of vegetables and fish for the New Year celebration."

Meanwhile, the public was warned against becoming alarmed because of the food crisis by Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister Ryosei Kawai who said in his radio address given Sunday evening that it can be conquered.

There are three ways of solving the food situation, he said. The first being imports, the second, collection of wild plants, and the third, utilization of vacant land.

"Beginning next year," he said, "it will become possible to distribute sweet bread for breakfast. There are 2,300,000 head of cattle, 1,200,000 horses, and 300,000 pigs in the country, and they may be calculated to equal 10,000,000 koku of cereals. Thus there is no need for the people to be alarmed over the food situation."

"Controls over fresh vegetables and fish have been lifted. Now, the prices are high, but I believe they will fall soon. In August, September and October there was practically no distribution of vegetables and fish. Now, the situation has improved."

POISON GAS DESTROYED

41st Division Dumping Chemical Found at Okunashima

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY November 27.—More than 3,200 metric tons of poison gas, enough to cover New York City, is being destroyed by Major General Jens A. Doe's 41st Division troops. The gas is located on Okunashima, believed to be the largest storehouse of toxic gases in Japan.

The little island, less than two square miles in area, is located 35 miles from the Kure Naval Base, focal point of 41st Division occupation duties.

Lieutenant Colonel Julian Newlander, of Washington, D.C., division chemical officer, has estimated that a minimum of two months will be required to dump the gases which must be dropped to the bottom of the ocean at least five miles from the nearest land.

Members of the 58th Chemical Service Company are rushing removal of the gas in order to beat the cold weather. The weatherman has predicted that by December it will be cold enough to freeze the vesicant gas. This would make it impossible to clean up the island before next summer.

Containers ranging from 40-gallon drums to 90-ton vats hold the gas which includes all sorts of war chemicals from blister to vomiting gas. Inventory of the island as checked by 1st Lieutenant Duncan Black of Morganville, New Jersey, showed the Japanese Lewisite to be as potent as the American version of the gas, but their chemical corresponding to American mustard gas was of an inferior quality.

Public to See Newsreels From America Shortly; Features Are Ready Dec.

Showing of U.S. films will start first of all with newsreels very shortly. Six films are ready now under the name of "United News" and distribution will be in charge of Michael M. Berger of the Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP, who will set up the Central Film Exchange as an organ of distribution. Of feature story films, United Artists' "Gold Rush" starring Charlie Chaplin and two or three others have arrived already. As soon as there are about 10 they will be distributed from the Central Film Exchange, for presentation without fail to the public by the middle of December.

Body for Export Silk, Rayon Is Established

Intends to Use Textiles as Collateral for Importing Foodstuffs

The Japan Export Silk and Rayon Association was formally inaugurated at a general meeting of sponsors here on Tuesday to function as a self-control organ for manufacturers of silk and rayon textiles to be used as collateral for foodstuffs to be imported from foreign countries, according to Jiji.

The membership of the new organization includes individual manufacturers and manufacturers' associations in all silk and rayon industry centers in this country.

According to a spokesman for the Association, the organ has as its primary mission the formulation of programs for export of silk and rayon textiles and institution of various innovations for improvement of quality of these products "in order to uphold international reputation for Japanese silk and rayon textiles."

Meanwhile, Jiji learned that representatives of the silk reeling industry in the country recently submitted a petition to SCAP for permission to fix the exchange rate at one bale of silk for some 200 bushels of rice, in the event shipment of raw silk materializes as collateral for imported rice.

Some of these representatives told Jiji that the Allied authorities have shown a favorable attitude toward their petition and that they expect definite decision on the matter will be forthcoming shortly.

Examining Export Silks

With Kyoto's famous "Nishijin" silk goods attracting the attention of the Allied occupation troops in Kyoto, silk good manufacturers in the ancient capital city decided to set up their own organ to examine all export silk goods.

The purpose for the establishment of this new organ, it is said, is it examine all silk goods to see whether they are fit for exportation as well as to preserve the good name of "Nishijin" silks.

It is understood that the present semi-official silk goods control association will be reorganized to function as the new organ with the aid of the prefectural government.

RADIO PROGRAM

Wednesday, November 28

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across the Board; 1015—Spotlight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1200—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE ARISTOCRATS; 1300—8 to the Bar; 1330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Intermézzo; 1530—WALT JEFFERYS; 1545—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1600—Joan Davis; 1630—Bob Hope; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music America Loves Best; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Sigmond Romberg; 1900—Mail Call; 1930—Alan Young; 2000—DATE WITH YOUR STATE; 2030—Roy Shields & Co.; 2100—Globe Theatre; 2130—Kollege of Musical Knowledge; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF. (Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0630—English exercise; 0730-0800—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; 1100—Music; 1200—Time signal; News; Harmonica solo; Mandoline concert; 1300—Women's Hour; Talk on letter writing; Music; 1330-1430—Music; 1500—Time signal; News; Music; 1530—Music; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1730—Children's Hour; News; Saxophone solo; 1810—English conversation; 1930—Radio Drama; 2045—Light Music album; 2130—Listener's opinion; Music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 1730—Young men and students' hour; Topics by S. H. Griggs; Gramophone music; 1930—Orchestra music; records; 2100—Women's Hour.

Sumo Body Directors Hand in Resignations

Auditors Also Quit Giving Reason to Democratizing Wrestling Game

All directors and auditors of the Japan Wrestling Association sent in their resignations on Monday to President Isamu Takeshita of the Association with a view of democratizing the wrestling world, it was learned by Kyodo the same day.

The directors and auditors handed in their resignations, it is said, as the ten-day autunmal wrestling tournament which was sponsored by the Wrestling Association came to a close on Monday.

The reason for their resignations was that since the entire nation is now rusing into a new democratic era, the Japan Wrestling Association also should follow steps and should hereafter be led by "new men" who are capable of guiding the wrestling world in the new era.

Futabayama May Quit

In the wave of democratization which is currently sweeping all over this country, conservative Japanese sumo wrestlers' circles are seething on the issue of their own democratization.

Grand Champion Futabayama, one of the most popular and strongest wrestlers in recent years, was expected on Monday to declare his retirement from the ring after the current wrestling season for the reason that "he lacks confidence to be able in the future to maintain the honorable position of a grand champion due to the loss of his physical strength," Asahi reports.

In the backgrounds of his expected retirement lies a wide cleavage between the opinions of the wrestlers' association and Grand Champion Futabayama over an issue of democratizing the sumo enterprise, according to the paper. The point of the issue was the extention of the diameter of the traditional wrestling ring.

In the hope of popularizing the Japanese wrestling more than before, the association insisted that the diameter of the ring be extended so that wrestling on the ring would take more time than at present and more interesting for the people to look on. Futabayama, however, opposed the association on the ground to protect the tradition of the Japanese wrestling.

Interviewed by he press on Sunday, the Grand Champion said:

"The wrestlers' association suddenly decided to enlarge the ring to the embarrassment of all wrestlers. It will certainly result in making wrestling matches more interesting to look on and thus in popularizing the enterprise more than before. But it is entirely against what the traditional wrestling should be."

The Grand Champion further explained that what true wrestlers should try to attain is the improvement of their technique in that narrow limited ring. Commercialism is a divergence from a path that true wrestlers should follow, he emphasized.

Born in Oita Prefecture in 1913, Grand Champion Futabayama, whose actual name is Sadaji Kameyoshi, became a wrestler apprentice at the age of 16 and fought his way up to the grand championship. He is credited with a record of winning 69 consecutive victories in 12 wrestling seasons.

Repatriation of Formosans

The repatriation of Formosans from the Japanese homeland was not favorably considered since Formosa has not been opened for repatriation, according to an Allied directive in November 24 to the Japanese Governmint.

TOKYO ASSEMBLYMEN MEET

Examine Next Fiscal Years' Budget Amounting ¥551 Million

Keeping in pace with the Imperial Diet, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly opened its regular session on Monday to examine the next fiscal year's budget amounting to ¥551,070,000 said Kyodo.

At the opening session which was held at the Tokyo Kaikan Hall in Marunouchi at 1 p.m., Hisatada Hirose, chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, gave an address on general affairs. He was followed by Genshin Takano, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, who explained the outline of the police administration in the capital before the session adjourned at 5 p.m.

The assembly went into recess on Tuesday until December 3 to give sufficient time for the assemblymen to investigate the various bills, including the budget. The current session will last until December 24.

YMCA Seeks Service Of Chaplain, Officer

Rev. Fujita Eager to Have Them Teach English or Bible Class

A conference was held Tuesday at the Red Cross Headquarters at the Bankers' Club, Kojimachi-ku, to work out a program to solicit chaplains and officers of the United States Occupation Forces for cooperation in giving religious services and English language lessons in churches and schools in the Tokyo area.

The meeting was attended by representative Army and Navy chaplains of the U.S. forces and Reverend Jonathan M. Fujita, secretary of the Tokyo Y.M.C.A. Liaison Education Service. The service is asking for collaboration of chaplains and officers of the U.S. forces who are willing to serve as a guest speaker, teacher of English conversation or Bible class in schools, churches and other organizations in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, those institutions desirous of benefiting from the program are invited to apply to Rev. Fujita at Tokyo YMCA at No. 7, Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. In sending applications, they are asked to supply information of the name of the institution, its type (governmental, religious, private and so forth), location, facility of communication, telephone number, its general purpose, number of class and students, name of the secretary in charge and the type of service they want.

The English Language School of Tokyo YMCA, meanwhile, is currently holding classes by Captain Smith between 3:30 and 4:30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday and by Lieutenant Connard every Tuesday and Friday. Captain Smith also officiates at a Bible class from 5 to 6 p.m. every Monday while Lieutenant Connard is also conducting another Bible class from 2:15 to 3 p.m. every Friday. From 12:15 to 1 p.m. every Tuesday, a noon service in English is regularly held at the same institution. Also, every Tuesday Japanese educators assemble at the YMCA to discuss with chaplains of the occupation forces from 1 to 3 p.m.

The YMCA English Language School is expected to resume full afternoon courses from January, next year. From April, when the weather will become milder, the school is expected to open evening courses.

Sumo Tourney Ends; East Camp Gets Flag

Grand Champion Haguroyama Wins Cup; Futabayama to Quit Due to Health

The annual 10-day extra winter sumo tournament which started at the renovated Kokugikan amphitheater in Ryogoku on November 16 ended on Monday, Kyodo reports, adding the tournament unusually failed to draw as large crowds of sumo fans as had been expected.

The customary battle between the East and West camps for honor and team points was decided in favor of the former as the bout between Grand Champions Haguroyama and Akinoumi was brought to a close, the report added.

In the closing ceremony, Grand Champion Haguroyama who came victorious through the tournament was given a championship cup while Grand Champion Akinoumi representing the East Camp was granted the championship flag.

The West Camp was no match for Grand Champion Terukuni and company, as they lead the West camp from the very first day of the tournament.

Haguroyama who won all 10 matches took individual honors. Chiyonoyama, No. 11 man of the Makunouchi rank of the East Camp took individual honors in his class by taking all 10 matches. Chiyonoyama, who was a sensation is a graduate of the "Juryo" rank and this was the first time that he fought in this class.

Azumafuji, a native of Tokyo and a potential Grand Champion, took nine out of 10, Terukuni, Grand Champion for the East camp, also won nine out of 10. Those winning eight out of 10 matches included Shionoumi, No. 1 man of the Makunouchi rank for the East, Futamiyama, No. 12 man for the West and Kyushunishiki, No. 13 man for the West. Another new man in the Makunouchi rank, Futakoiwa, won seven out of 10.

Of great disappointment to the fans were the miserable showing made by Grand Champion Akinoumi of the East Camp who was only able to gain four victories out of 10, Mitsuneyama of the West Camp who was a sensation in the last two tournaments hit the skids with only three victories to show for his efforts. Terunobori, another star of the tournaments gone by, hit a new low with only two victories out of 10 tries.

In tournaments to come, much is expected of the younger group who include Chiyonoyama, Futakoiwa, Kyushunishiki and Shinonoumi.

Just prior to the close of the tournament, it was announced that Grand Champion Futabayama, who failed to make his appearance in this tournament, has decided to retire from the ring due to his health. This brings to a close a colorful career of one of the greatest champions of the Japanese art of wrestling which extended over a period of over 18 years. He became Grand Champion at the age of 26 and has held it for the past eight years. At the peak of the career he chalked up and all-time winning streak of 69 victories. Futabayama also set another all-time record by taking individual honors in 12 successive tournaments.

Obituary

Dr. Yujiro Miyake, better known as Setsurei Miyake, died of old age at 6 a.m. Monday at his home in Kitatama-gun, outskirts of Tokyo. He was 85 years old. Dr. Miyake was famous as an outstanding philisopher and political commentator throughout the Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras. Being a leading member of the Imperial Art Academy, he wielded great influence among Japan's nationalists groups.

BILLIARDIST TO PLAY TODAY

Matsuyama to Give Exhibitions at Red Cross Enlisted Men's Club

Two internationally known billiard experts will appear at the American Red Cross Enlisted Men's Club at 7:30 p.m. today.

Kinrey Matsuyama, Japan's ranking billiardist, will present an exhibition of trick and fancy billiards and will play in a competitive exhibition match with Miss Masako Katsura.

Matsuyama made extensive tours of the United States playing against Willie Hoppe, present world's champion. The dimunitive Japanese champion holds several international titles. Miss Katsura is, in Matsuyama's opinion, one of the best women billiard players in the world. In 1934, Matsuyama was national three-cushion champion.

MAINIOHI DIRECTORS PICKED

Ex-Nippon Times President Kusuyama Included in New Lineup

The Mainichi Shimbun, one of the most influential vernaculars, Monday decided upon appointments of eight new directors and three auditors in a move toward democratization of the press. The new lineup includes Yoshitaro Kusuyama, an acknowledged Liberal who was President of the Nippon Times in 1944.

Following the end of the war, President Shingoro Takaishi and all other directors of the Mainichi resigned their posts by way of assuming responsibility for the war.

Death Penalty Given

In the hearing of a group of criminals attempting to set fire to the building of the Shimane Prefectural Office on August 24 following the end of the war, a death sentence has been demanded for Isao Okazaki, ringleader of the gang at the Matsue disrict court, it was reported from Matsue on Monday. Charging the lawless people with being disloyal to the Imperial order, the procurator demanded sentences ranging from 15 years to two years for eight others of the group.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1945

The Ethics of a Free Press

In the present shameful scramble on the part of various notable personages to escape the charge of war guilt, many of them are resorting to the despicable practice of pointing the finger of accusation at other individuals. The papers have been full of articles and interviews in which various well known individuals, under the pretext of revealing at long last the hitherto suppressed truth, have accused their personal enemies or political rivals of shady conduct.

Aside from the bad taste in washing one's dirty linen before the public, there is a serious ethical problem involved. How much right does anyone have to accuse or to imply by innuendo that somebody has been guilty of wrong conduct? How far can one go before one crosses over the line from plain speaking to just plain libel?

The question should not be confused with the matter of free speech. Most certainly the right of free speech must be respected. Most certainly everyone must enjoy the right to express his ideas and beliefs without repression. But liberty does not mean license, and freedom of speech does not mean the right to besmirch the character of any individual no matter how unpopular he may be.

To a people like the Japanese who have heretofore never enjoyed real freedom of speech, who have always lived where rigid censorship and paternalistic control of public expression by the authorities have prevailed, it is obviously difficult to discriminate between unrepressed truth and unrestrained slander. It is only natural, for they have never had the experience which would enable them to make the proper distinction.

When rigid censorship prevailed, it was naturally generally felt that anything which could get by the censors was legitimate, and that it was legitimate to try to slip through as much as possible. Under such a system, neither the general public nor the press could develop on their own part a code of ethics with regard to speech or publication. Hence it was that whenever the regulations were relaxed in the least or whenever a loophole could be discovered, a surprising proportion—though not all, by any means—of the Japanese press were wont to indulge in practices which bordered on rumor mongering or blackmail. And even today the newspaper reporter is regarded in many circles as a disreputable character hardly better than a professional blackmailer, a reputation for which too many Japanese reporters have no one but themselves to blame.

Today, therefore, when the old restrictions on speech and publication have been completely removed, there is the greatest danger that the new liberties will be abused. The tone and contents of some of the recent articles in some papers already demonstrate this danger.

In the face of this situation, there are three things which must be done. In the first place, the Japanese public generally and the press particularly must strive to educate themselves to distinguish between freedom and license. They must learn to give the fullest respect to real freedom of speech, which means giving to everyone without exception the right and opportunity to speak freely, including one's opponents and those with whose opinions one most heartily disagrees. They must learn to confine attacks and criticisms to matters of policy and principle and to refrain from personalities. They must learn to treat all persons suspected of any wrongdoing as innocent until proved guilty by a court of law, and they must learn to refrain from making any charges or inferences unless they produce at the same time incontrovertible evidence which can stand the test of law.

In the second place, the newspapers must develop a sense of responsibility sufficient to adopt on their own initiative a code of conduct for themselves which embodies the standards suggested in the foregoing paragraph. They must develop a code of ethics for their profession which would guarantee their fidelity to real freedom, to real truth, and to fair play and justice. They should develop such pride in the standards of their profession that they will refuse to tolerate in their company anyone who fails to come up to these standards.

In the third place, to guard against the lapse of these standards and to provide redress for possible violations, the existing libel laws should be drastically strengthened and the court procedure for libel cases should be vastly simplified. As it is, it is too troublesome and too expensive and convictions are too difficult to secure for the average person to file a suit for libel even when he feels that he has been unjustly slandered. The humblest person should be entitled to just as much chance as the most powerful newspaper corporation to receive the protection of the courts in regard to any issue but particularly where his character and reputation are involved.

These three things are absolutely essential if the Japanese press is to perform properly the important function it should perform as a bulwark of a democratic society.

THE BURMA ROAD

By PRESTON GROVER

BOMBAY—Announcement by U.S. Army Headquarters in New Delhi that the new Burma Road is being abandoned reveals that the route is now worthless as a commercial highway and is not likely to be kept open by the British.

To them, the road could only look like an avenue for Chinese infiltration into North Burma and the British have made it clear for decades that they want none of that.

Probably for the next dozen years, Chinese traders with pack horse trains will carry their small wares into northeast India over the winding road while its thousands of pipeline will, in all probability, run into nothingness.

Then, probably, the jungle will move in and the road will be swallowed. Like an old Roman road, it will be remembered only because small patches of it continue in use.

As early as the autumn of 1942, when the road was mainly Gen. Stilwell's dream, there arose a controversy between the British and the Americans and among high ranking officers in the American Army as to whether the road was worthwhile as a military effort.

Gen. Chennault opposed it from the beginning. He declared in private that the effort spent on the road should be used to bring more supplies over the Hump air route for his famous 14th Air Force in China. The British in their turn tried to convince Stilwell that energy should not be wasted on the road, be put instead behind British efforts to retake Burma.

Stilwell contended that America had the primary duty of restoring communications with China and assisting China in the war against Japan.

Despite all this friction, the Burma Road, says one responsible American officer, "can be defended as an insurance policy. In the event things don't go as smoothly in the Pacific as we hope, then the Burma Road will provide us with a new avenue of attack against the Japanese."

(Gen. Marshall, in his recent biennial report, outlined the American position when he said: "China's most critical needs were in trucks and rolling stock, artillery, tanks and other heavy equipment. It was impossible to fly this material over the Himalayas in the essential quantities."

(He also referred to the possible total defeat of China, saying "It might have made it possible . . . for the (Japanese) government to flee to China and continue the war on a great and rich land mass."

(Marshall also acknowledged the difficulties involved, saying that "sacrifices would be required somewhere, but if made at the wrong place, they would cost the lives of Allied soldiers and delay final victory.")

Stilwell organized a spearhead column to drive ahead of the road into north Burma. It included two divisions of Chinese and one light brigade of Americans known as Merrill's Marauders. They demonstrated that the technique of air supply could be perfected so that attacking columns could operate offensively without land supply lines. More important they showed that Allied soldiers could outshine the Japanese in jungle warfare.

The road itself was an engineering feat. Through jungle swamps and jungle mountains, it was driven from northeast India into Burma and thence into China. Parallel to it was a pipeline which carried fuel not only to China, but to the fighting forces in Burma as well.

Observers on both sides of the Hump recognized that Stilwell's road helped sustain China's morale, which was sorely tested by constant defeats.

LAWLESS ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

Problem of Third Degree Discussed—Use Of Torture More Widespread Than 50 Years Ago

By KENZO TAKAYANAGI
Professor of Law in Tokyo Imperial University

I

The maintenance of law and order is the chief function of every state. Above all, it must, therefore, enforce its criminal laws; it must suppress crimes and render justice to criminals. For this purpose every civilized nation provides for the police, prosecutors, magistrates, judges, and the prisons. These are the chief agents for the enforcement of criminal justice.

In this process of law enforcement, innocent citizens are sometimes put to much inconvenience and even physical suffering. This is the price citizens have to pay for law and order. "John Doe must suffer for the Commonwealth's sake," as was once said by an eminent English jurist and draftsman of the historic Bill of Rights, Lord Coke.

But the price ought not be unnecessarily high. This is the reason why the constitutions and statutes make ample provision for protecting suspects and the accused. But they have proved often to be dead letters. Unlawful arrests, detentions and to crown all the "third degree" methods are constantly resorted to by the police, and, it seems, sometimes by public procurators, if not by the judges. The constitutional and legal guarantees are skilfully evaded or wilfully disregarded. The law is thus lawlessly enforced.

Some years before the European War broke out, the Howard League of Penal Reform in England placed a memorandum entitled "The Accused, an International survey" before the governing authorities of the League of Nations. It was brought before the Assembly in October 1937, and it was agreed that the question of the untried prisoners required further discussion and should be referred to the Secretary General for inquiry. The Howard League had received many complaints of third degree methods, perpetrated against persons accused of criminal offences in the interval between arrest and trial for the purpose of extracting evidence against them. It considered that the best approach was not to attempt any direct investigation of the prevalence of torture, but to commence by making an inquiry into the opportunities which exist for ill-usage and torture under the criminal procedure of the different states and of the legislative measures which exist for preventing such ill-usage. It, therefore, drew up a questionnaire and circulated it to well-informed persons in almost all the civilized communities of the world, and the result was summed up in the above memorandum. The problem of the third degree is certainly centuries-old in the Occident, and it is by no means a new one in this country. It comes as a shock to us to know, therefore, that it is the considered opinion of the authors of the memorandum that "the use of torture is more widespread today than it was half a century ago; the evil is not extinct but growing."

May Assume Multiple Forms

The third degree is typical, but lawlessness in law enforcement may assume multiple forms,—illegal arrest and detention, wrongful denial of bail, isolation of the prisoner from his family and friends, commonly called in American police circles by an alien word incommunicado, denial of the opportunity to get counsel, confinement under bad living conditions. It may further take place in relation to the trial itself such as delayed or overhasty trial, denial of witnesses or counsel or other legal guarantees for various forms of misconduct. The latter classes of lawlessness are perpetrated in open court and may be corrected by a higher tribunal. The former kinds are conducted in secret and nobody but the parties concerned knows really about the matter. The charges brought by the victims are often exaggerated and sometimes fabricated and outsiders are in many cases not in a position to verify the truth.

The "third degree" is, of course, the center of the problem. The phrase is a mysterious one for a foreigner. It is believed that the phrase was borrowed from Freemasonry. And some high authorities opine that when an officer of the law makes the arrest, he administers the "first degree," that when the prisoner is taken to the place of confinement, there is the "second degree," and that when he is taken into private quarters and there interrogated, here is the "third degree." This view, however, does not seem at least to conform to the general usage of the term. The interrogation as to the goings and comings and to explain what he may be doing with Mr. Brown's broken and dismantled jewelry is not regarded as the "third degree," unless it is accompanied by an infliction of physical or mental suffering. And if accompanied by such coersive methods, there is the "third degree" whether it be upon arrest, en route to the police station or at the place of confinement.

Usually the phrase is confined to the employment of violence or other methods which cause physical suffering in order to obtain information about a crime. Thus to the public a mention of the third degree seems to suggest only one thing—a terrifying picture of secret merciless beating of helpless men in the dark cells of the police stations. Sometimes, however, it is used in a broader sense so as to comprise the employment of mental coercion. This latter usage is favored by lawyers and by detectives too.

A Social Malady

The third degree in the narrower sense, torture, is common enough. It is a social malady widely prevalent like prostitution which knows no national boundaries. The third degree, if taken in its broader sense, seems to be almost universal. Present-day England and perhaps Massachusetts are the only areas on earth which will be pronounced by experts to be immune from the disease.

The third degree seems, moreover, to be a chronic disease, for which no patent medicine can be found for effecting any quick cure.

The failure of the police efficiently to detect and arrest criminals is a dereliction of duty. It would cause serious public disquietude, and will give rise to severe popular criticism as much as, if not more than, unlawful arrests and detentions and the lawless third degree methods.

The latter are, therefore, sometimes excused, if not justified, not only by the police but by the general public as well. Members of the police forces feel that they are soldiers engaged in a holy warfare against crime and they should be left free to protect society against criminals. Just as a fireman cannot do his job, if he is hedged about by laws that favor the fire, so a policeman cannot fulfil his duty, if his hands are tied by the refinements of law at every step of the arresting and fact-finding process. Inter arma, silent leges!

It is said that unlawful detentions and the third degree methods are necessary to get at the facts. The criminals are often tough. They have often master-minds themselves and may be assisted by clever attorneys. They know the facts but will not talk. They understand only one language—force. The use of fist and club is miraculously effective. Many a guilty person has been convicted by this method, which would not have happened if they found time to consult attorneys and think up defences and technical subterfuges. When scientists once suggested to the Chicago police department that they try out the "lie detector," a leading official is reported to have said, "Here is the best lie detector," extending his clenched fist.

Impair Police Efficiency

On the other side, it may of course be argued that the third degree methods impair police efficiency rather than otherwise. They accustom the police and prosecutors to proving their case out of the prisoner's confessions, and tend to make them neglect the diligent search for objective evidence. Stephen in his "History of Criminal Law" cites an official with much experience in India saying "There is a great laziness in it. It is far pleasanter to sit comfortably in the shade rubbing red pepper into a devil's eyes than to go about in the sun hunting up evidence." Indeed the third degree methods make the police lazy and unenterprising, and they impair police efficiency, for if the police could not get their results by confessions, they are helpless. And John H. Wigmore in a famous passage in his classical "Treatise on the Law of Evidence" enunciates the truth by saying:

"Any system of administration which permits the prosecution to trust habitually to compulsory disclosure as a service of proof must itself suffer morally thereby. The inclination develops to rely mainly upon such evidence and to be satisfied with an incomplete investigation of the other sources."

Moreover, the assertion that the third degree methods are necessary to get at the facts is challenged by police experts like G. S. Doughty, former chief of detectives of New York City, who states in his "The criminal as a human being:" "Abuse or violence simply shuts the criminal up. . . The humane examination, skilfully and rigorously pursued can be more effective than bullying, violence, mental, or bodily torture."

(To Be Concluded)

Canton Not Mine Free

As the port of Canton is not mine free, no action of the repatriation vessel for the Japanese residents in Canton can be taken at present, according to a directive by SCAP on November 24.

TOKYO TODAY

By IDDITH

Tokyo is picking up; is coming back to life again. It has started building its home. Signs and sights are clearly visible showing that the metropolis is determined to assert its will to survive. Walk about the streets, or what remains of them, and you will soon notice that amidst the ruins, in the ashes, there are springing up new homes for new Tokyo.

The term home must of course be understood in the homely sense if the pun, a poor one at that, be permitted.

Takes It Philosophically

To the eyes accustomed to the sights of the American way of life those huts now in course of construction must appear no better than dogs' kennels or hens' houses. But Tokyo takes it philosophically. To improvise devices for overcoming difficulties is the most striking quality of Japanese genius. This character is a marvellous power that sustains and upholds the inhabitants of this land in their adversity, that saves them from utter despondency, that prevents their lives from falling into decay in the hour of distress.

Such is their philosophy. They take things as they come. They, relying upon the sources of their native wit, get over hardships, privations, inconveniences. Their strength of resilience comes from their very weakness. They are, as a native simile implies, like willow-trees by the river that defy the blast of the wind by bending, yielding, stooping. They act on the principle of least resistance.

This Japanese trait is best seen in the manner in which Tokyo is recovering from the last disaster. The homes now being built are for temporary use. For some time to come we must wait for Tokyo's permanent building program.

Tokyo Of Tomorrow

And yet we know something of the Tokyo of tomorrow as it is planned. The benighted Government of ours has awakened to the necessity of creating a Ministry of Reconstruction. A noted businessman, Ichiro Kobayashi, has been placed in charge of the office. In his first press conference he revealed his mental picture of the Tokyo of tomorrow. His apocalypse, unlike that of St. John the Divine, is businesslike. "I should like," says the Minister of Reconstruction, "to see the Tokyo of tomorrow built like Washington, D.C." What he means is that the new Tokyo must be built on cultural rather than commercial or industrial lines. A beautiful, artistic Tokyo is his dream.

Whether his ambition will be put into effect it is at present very hard to say. But one thing is certain. Tokyo will see no hostile aircraft in its sky for fifty years, a century to come. For Japan has done with warlike business. President Wilson said that there was such a thing as a nation being too proud to fight. Japan is too wise to fight.

The fact that Japan is not a fighting country any more simplifies Tokyo's building plan. Anything that may suggest military defence should be eliminated from the project. It would be a splendid thing, the first attempt in modern history, to see the capital city of a country with no protection against air attack. Japan's very weakness in arms is her great advantage.

Peace must be the symbol of the Tokyo of tomorrow. Here is a golden opportunity for the building of new Japan. Her capital should be an Athens with an Acropolis. The seven-hilled Eternal City is all but gone. It only afforded the theme of Gibbon's history. The Tokyo of tomorrow should be an Eternal City in the true sense of the word.

Augustus found Rome in stone and left it in marble. Kobayashi finds Tokyo in ashes. What is he going to leave it in? Perhaps in wood. Is he aiming at leaving it in concrete? Probably he takes recourse to the native talent for improvisation. For he says that the rebuilding of the city will be accomplished by two stages. The first stage will be to erect temporary homes, to be followed by permanent structures. But tomorrow is off limits to Tokyo Today.

TEACHERS TO FORM UNION

Scheduled to Organize Body on December 2

Japan's school teachers, from university professors down to teachers in national schools, will band themselves into the Japan Teachers' Union on December 2, according to the Asahi.

With the organization of the union the teachers will aim to compel the immediate reinstatement of teachers illegally retired under the policy of the Education Ministry based on the idea of the omniscience of Bureaucrats, demand the clarification of the circumstances of these dismissals, and impeach the attitude of the Education Ministry authorities toward the directive of the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces ordering the Government to banish militarists and extreme Rightists from schools.

Toyohiko Kagawa is the chairman of the Union's preparatory committee.

GOVERNMENT IS CRITICIZED FOR LACK OF STATESMANSHIP

Sufferings of People Attributed to Absence of Scientific Management And Bureaucratic Inefficiency

By Mitsuaki Kakehi

To try to appraise the achievement of a Government which is less than two months old certainly is premature were it not under extraordinary circumstances. But in these days of quick political developments, even a few days' absence from the capital makes one feel somewhat behind the times; and the circumstances are such that no one will blame those who are impatient at the slowness of the tempo of governmental steps in reconstructing the shattered national life. Since the formation of the Shidehara Cabinet no appreciable progress has been made by way of alleviating the sufferings of the people. On the contrary, as far as physical living is concerned, national life has gone from bad to worse, thousands of people, mostly innocent victims of war crimes, being actually on the verge of starvation. The present leaders of the Government may be sincere and zealous in discharging their official duties, as their former public careers attest; in the current state of things, however, is reflected their lamentable lack of statesmanship and scientific management. Slow but sure has always been a good policy, provided that slowness in taking proper steps does not counteract the efficacy of the measures. And there can be on other case where prompt actions are more valued than in the present.

Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio, who is chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Constitutional Revision, has repeatedly stated that such a work of the utmost national importance as the investigation on constitutional revision cannot be accomplished hastily in a short space of time. Similarly, Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, one of the leading members of the Committee, advocated a through study of the articles of the Constitution by allowing sufficient time to it, pointing out the fact that they are flexible enough to provide for the democratization of the country through the proper revision of laws and ordinances. In normal times these will be sensible views which are not only in keeping with the sound principles of slow but steady, but also based on the expert knowledge of the jurist and the scholar. The present national crisis, however, calls for extraordinary statesmanship—statesmanship which carries out the right policy at the right, psychological moment. When the masses are assured of the Government's efforts which lose no time in taking necessary steps to safeguard their fundamental human rights, including the right of physical existence, they will have confidence in that Government, which is a necessary prerequisite to the revival of people's activities for saving themselves. Close observers of the recent social trends in this country are attaching increasing importance to psychological factors in causing desirable or undesirable developments in all phases of national life. To be sure, the full appreciation of psychological factors and their mastery have formed an important element of statemanship not only in the complexity of modern society, but also in the simplicity of feudal life.

Cause of Failure

This failure to apprehend the significance of psychological factors on the part of our governmental leaders is intimately related, from the nature of things, to their inability to introduce scientific management into the extremely unscientific bureaucratic system. It is more than obvious that the shortage of food, coal and other necessaries of life, and the concomitant congestion and disorganization of traffic can be remedied to a large extent, if not entirely, by the organization of money, energy, men and women, and materials concerned. It is difficult to understand why such measures of scientific management have not been carried out by the competent authorities. The general impression is that Japanese bureaucracy which is the only instrument the government leaders can employ at the present time for the execution of their administrative policies, is constituted in such a manner as to discourage them from making any move for such improvements.

The real difficulty may be diagnosed as lying in the bureaucratic system itself rather than in the quality of the leaders. Nevertheless, their lack of enthusiasm for abolishing this incurably vicious system makes even their sympathisers impatient. When Prince Higashikuni was at the helm of the State, his burning zeal for reforms and his courage to face the facts were highly and widely appreciated. To face the facts is one thing and to publish the facts without announcing the concrete plans and measures for coping with them is quite another. Regretably, in the current policy of the Shidehara Ministry to publish the threatening facts and call upon the people to be prepared for the gravest crisis there is no semblance of statesmanship or management.

This unscientific character of the government attitude towards those pressing economic and social problems is revealed by the recent utterances of the leaders. When pressed by public opinion for their solution, they invariably urge the people, as a last resort, to solve them with the spirit of sacrifice for and of devotion to the State. During the war the Japanese people, including women, were told to fight against the Allied forces, fully mechanized with the best types of modern arms, by wielding fragile bamboo spears, the most primitive weapon; they were told that spirit was mightier than modern weapons. Needless to say, the intelligent people laughed at the idea, though not in the open for fear of the gendarmerie, knowing as they did the trick of the militarists and bureaucrats to invoke the "spirit" in order to cover their inability to cope with the situation scientifically and strategically. Although the militarists have totally disappeared from the scene, and the process of remoulding our national life along democratic lines is supposed to well under way, the bureaucracy has remained entrenched in vantage grounds, moralizing on the need of the people instead of planning for its alleviation.

The present leaders of the Government may be men unstained with war guilt; but they might fall into the sin of omission against starving people. Most political observers fear that the Shidehara Ministry is beginning to lose the confidence of the masses because of the slow tempo of their actions, which is a serious error in present-day politics, as antithetically asserted by the recent statement of Prince Higashikuni in these words: "What is essential for Japan under reconstruction is speed and practice." The Ministers may be assiduously studying ways and means of solving the most difficult problem of feeding the hungry masses with limited supplies, while at the same time laboriously trying to carry out revolutionary measures for democratising the country. Whatever may be the grounds for their seeming inactivity, they must be fully aware of the fact that the average person, even country folks, are becoming more interested in the directives of the Allied Supreme Commander than in the government's policies.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Nippon Style Romaji

To the Editor:

I regret very much the article concerning "Romaji" in your paper of Thursday November 22. Of course, the Nippon System of Romazi was enacted under the first Konoe Cabinet in 1937, whence the Chinese conflict issued. However this system of writing the language was established so scientifically, phonetically and philologically under the committee of investigation in the Education Department that it can not be said that it is the issue of militarism.

Moreover, the Nippon System of Romazi is so systematized as to accord with Japanese pronunciation. For these reasons, the Nippon System of Romazi must be considered as the future normal system of writing the Japanese language. On the other hand, even if the Hepburn System is familiar to the foreigners, they can not pronounce Japanese correctly with this system. For instance, it is more convenient to pronounce the following Japanese sentence:

Huru-ike ya! Kawazu tobikomu
Mizu no Oto.

by writing it as follows:

Fully care! Cowards it became miss note.

And the problem of the misunderstanding of Huzi for a mountain other than Fuji can be solved by only a sheet of the comparative table or a short comment.

Next, we must realize that the adoption of roman letters for the Japanese themselves as the normal writing of Japanese must be promoted as the present Chinese character system of writing Japanese is a very heavy burden.

Sakao Baba

Tokyo, Nov. 23.

Coal Shipment Limited

SCAP directed the Japanese Government last Saturday to limit the shipment of coal to Fusan, Korea, during this month to a total not exceeding 75,000 tons although the Government in its proposed schedule contemplated the dispatch of 114,400 tons of coal to the same destination. In the same directive, it is further stated that no backlog accruing up to November 1 will be shipped unless specifically directed.

Brewery Gladdens GI's

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY, November 26—Beer drinking GI's of the Kure area are thankful that the atomic bomb spared one large building in nearby Hiroshima—the brewery. They are especially happy because the army has opened it for use of troops of the Tenth Corps. "Better than most Stateside stuff" is the way the self-made experts on fine beverages put it.